

[No. 25.]

REPORT of the Select Committee, relative to establishing a
Homeopathic Department in the University of Michigan.

The select committee to whom was referred

A bill to amend chapter 75 of the compiled laws, and to provide for the homeopathic department in the University of Michigan,

With instructions to report thereon for the information of the House upon the subject to which the bill relates, has had the same under consideration, and in obedience to said instructions, begs leave to report :

When the medical department of the University was organized, the homeopathic science was not sufficiently known in this State, and had not a sufficient number of patrons and practitioners to entitle it to so much consideration at the hands of the people, as to call for the opening of a department, and the establishment of professorships for teaching its doctrines and practice. It was in this country comparatively new, feeble and unknown.

The case is now very different. There are at this time over

120 Homeopathic physicians in this State, (besides a large number of Allopathists who desire this measure,) and it cannot be denied that they will compare, in point of intelligence, moral worth and scientific attainments, most favorably with the same number of men in any of the liberal professions. In point of skill and success in accomplishing the object of the medical profession, to wit: in the cure of diseases, they stand pre-eminent. The patrons of the 120 Homeopathists, numbering, doubtless, over 200,000 of the people of this State—at least one-third of the whole population—are in all sections, beyond cavil, most substantial and intelligent citizens. It is not a system that addresses itself to the low and vulgar, to the ignorant and sensual, but to the temperate, cautious, close observing, investigating and intelligent minds.

It is fit and proper, it is for the interest of the people and the prosperity of the Institution, that what is true, philosophical and most useful in medical science and practice, should be fully and fairly presented. The student who resorts to the University for his professional training should have, and has a right to demand, instruction in the most improved, safe and certain mode of relieving distress and removing disease. When this can be done so conveniently and so cheaply as it can by the arrangement now proposed, it is the part of wisdom and of justice to do it; even if the number of people and physicians demanding it was not one-tenth what it really is.

The necessity of a *separate department* for instruction in the homeopathic *materia medica*, and homeopathic theory and practice, arises from the fact that the manner of ascertaining the effects of remedies and their relation to diseased conditions of the human system, as well as the law that guides in their practical application, is essentially different from that of the old school; and as abundant experience has shown, is and will remain *necessarily* so, as long as there are any old school teachers; for whatever physician once thoroughly informs himself by critical study and proper practical application of the homeopathic system and remedies, becomes at once a homeopathist, and of

necessity ceases to be any longer an old school teacher. It is by such study, and honest practicable investigation that the number of homeopathic physicians has so largely increased in this country, a large portion of them having been educated in the old school and having pursued its practice for many years.

None are qualified to *teach* the homeopathic science and practice, but those who have had experience in their application for years in the cure of disease. Hence the necessity of a separate department in the University.

From the fact that the homeopathic *law* constitutes the law of curative medication, homeopathy might justly and properly claim the right to absorb the whole department, to the exclusion of the old system. But as the departments of anatomy, physiology, pathology, practical surgery, obstetrics and chemistry, are the same in both schools, it makes no practical difference whether the chairs in these departments are filled with homeopaths or allopaths; and as there are yet, and probably will be for some time to come, many in our State who have faith in allopathy, or at least are unacquainted with homeopathy, and hence have little faith therein, we deem it no more than just to each that they should be represented in the University, as well as homeopaths. But if either is to have the exclusive right, it is most certainly the part of wisdom and humanity to give it to that party which has the true philosophy, and is the most eminently successful in the cure of disease; to promote which, should be the great end and aim of such a department in the University. It certainly would be no more than just to give each of the systems a fair representation in the chairs common to both, but we do not claim even that; as the sciences they teach are none the less true or valuable to the homeopath because they come from one of different medical faith. Homeopaths do occupy such chairs in allopathic colleges, and no inconvenience or hardship grows out of it.

The students of homeopathic physicians, as well as others who desire instruction in homeopathy in this State, are now obliged to go to distant States for collegiate instruction in the

science, and are necessarily put to extraordinary expense. This ought not to be, and under the arrangement proposed will be obviated, while no difficulty or hardship can arise from the change, all being left free to attend the lectures or not as they choose.

We are not ignorant of the fact that persons uninformed and persons misinformed, as well as those whose interest it is to remain in ignorance and to misrepresent the homeopathic system, look upon it as unworthy of patronage and support.

In view of this state of things, and in order to throw light upon the subject for the benefit of the uninformed in relation thereto, and to disabuse the minds of those who have been prejudiced against the science by ignorant or unscrupulous opponents of the system; we propose, as briefly as practicable, to show that it is advocated and patronized by many of the most learned and scientific men of the present age.

That the position we claim in the University is not a novelty in the history of such Institutions, but that such departments are at this time in successful operation, and have been for several years, in some of the best Universities in the world.

That homeopathic departments have been established and are maintained in a large number of the public hospitals in Europe and some in America.

That a large number of the government, court and army physicians in Europe are homeopaths.

That the proportion of cures, in all forms of disease, both in Europe and America, is very largely in favor of the homeopathic practice, and that in public institutions the expenses are vastly less under the homeopathic than under the allopathic treatment.

There are now homeopaths occupying chairs in twenty-six allopathic Universities in Europe, known in the scientific circles as formerly allopathic physicians of high standing. Many of them have separate departments, as proposed in our University.

HOMOEOPATHIC PROFESSORS IN UNIVERSITIES.

1. Dr Henderson, Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh, and lately one of the Professors of Clinical Medicine.
 2. Dr. Macdonald, Professor of Civil and Natural History, in the University of St. Andrews.
 3. Dr. J. W. Arnold, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Zurich.
 4. Dr. Bigel, Professor of Midwifery in the University of St. Petersburg.
 5. Dr. H. Arnith, Professor of Midwifery in the General Hospital of Vienna.
 6. Dr. T. Buchner, Professor of Homeopathy in the University of Munich.
 7. Dr. Bott, Professor of Surgery in the University of Genoa.
 8. Dr. Chevalier De Horatiis, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Naples, and President of the Royal Academy of Medicine.
 9. Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Jena.
 10. Dr. J. A. Weber, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Freyburg.
 11. Dr. Janer, Dean of Faculty and Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Barcelona.
 12. Dr. Lambrecht, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Padua.
 13. Dr. Fölch, Professor of Pathology in the University of Barcelona.
 14. Dr. Quadri, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Naples.
 15. Professor Leupoldt, of the University of Munich.
 16. Dr. Reubel, Professor in the University of Munich,
- And twenty-eight other Professors in various Colleges and Hospitals of Europe and America.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON HOMŒOPATHY.

The Chambers of the Kingdom of Bavaria, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and other German States have authorized Professorships of Homœopathy in the public Universities.

The Imperial Government of Austria has instituted a Professorship of Homœopathy, and has sanctioned the establishment of Homœopathic Hospitals in Vienna, in Hungary, and in other parts of its dominions.

The French Government has recently established a department of Homœopathy in the University of Paris, and Dr. Charg'e, a well known Homœopathist, has been appointed Professor.

Among the European court and army Homœopathic Physicians, we will mention :

1. Dr. Aegidi, Physicians to H. R. H. Princess Wilhelm of Prussia.

2. Dr. Atmuller, Surgeon to H. S. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse.

3. Dr. Backhausen, Physician to H. R. H. the Princess Frederick of Prussia.

4. Dr. Cramer, Physician to H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden.

5. Dr. Goullon, Physician to H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Weimar.

6. Dr. Hartung, "Medicin en Chef" of the Austrian Army in Italy—was Physician to H. I. M. the Empress Marie Louisa.

7. Dr. Kuntsmann, Physician to Prince Von Reuss at Ebersdorf.

8. Dr. Kurtz, Physician to H. S. H. the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau, Princess of Prussia.

9. Dr. Lehman, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Anhalt Koethen.

10. Dr. Marenzeller, (Physician General to the Austrian Armies), Physician to H. I. H. Archduke John of Austria.

11. Dr. Quin, Physician Extraordinary to the King of Belgians, Physician in Ordinary to H. R. H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

12. Dr. Necker, Physician Extraordinary to H. M. the King of Prussia.

13. Dr. Nunez, Physician to Her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, Chevalier of the Order of Charles III. and of the Legion of Honor.

14. Dr. Schmidt, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Lucca.

15. Dr. Stapf, Physician to H. S. H. the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

17. Dr. Weber, Physician to His Majesty the King of Hanover.

18. Dr. Tessier, Physician to the Empress Eugenie of France.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

London Homœopathic Hospital, 200 beds.

Metropolitan Homœopathic Hospital.

Homœopathic Hospital of Moscow.

Infantry Homœopathic Hospital at St. Petersburg.

Gumpendorf Hospital, Vienna.

Homœopathic Hospital, Turin.

Miskoltz Homœopathic Hospital, Russia.

Homœopathic Clinique, Leipzig.

Homœopathic Wards in Hospital Beaujon, Paris.

Calcutta Native Hospital.

Homœopathic Hospital at Leipzig.

Sisters of Charity Hospital, at Vienna.

Leopoldstadt Hospital, at Vienna.

Sisters of Charity, at Linz.

Hospital of Gyongyos, Hungary.

Hospital of Guns, Hungary.

Hospital at Kremiseir, Russia.

Hospital at Nechanitz, Russia.

Hospital at Nishni-Novogorod, Russia.

Hospital at Cronstadt, Russia.

Berlin Homœopathic Hospital.

Mississippi State Hospital.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, N. Y.

Brooklyn City Orphan Asylum.

The statistics of 21 Allopathic and 17 Homeopathic Hospitals in Europe, under the patronage of the several governments, running through a series of years, show the average mortality to be as follows :

In Allopathic Hospitals, a fraction less than 12 per cent.

In Homeopathic, a fraction less than 6 per cent.*

In one Hospital, for example, in Hungary, during five years of Allopathic treatment, there were 622 cases and ninety deaths, nearly 16 per cent.

During 11 years of Homeopathic treatment, in the same Hospital, there were 1538 cases treated, and 143 deaths, about 9 per cent., making a difference of 7 deaths in every 100 cases against the old school.

The highest mortality in any year of homeopathic treatment was less than the lowest of the allopathic.

*EUROPEAN ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

<i>Place and name of Hospital.</i>		Per cent. Mortality.
1. Berlin, Charité, 1833-9,.....	10	to 11
2. Breslau Zu Allerheiligen, 1838,.....	17	" 18
3. Leipzig, Jacob's Hospital, 1839,.....	11	" 12
4. Stuttgart, Catherinnen, 1830-38,.....	3	" 4
5. Strasburg Forget's Clinique, 1835-38,.....	15	" 16
6. Hamburg, Allg. Krankenhaus, 5th Report,.....	6	" 7
7. Munich General Hospital, 1832,.....	7	" 8
8. Milan Great Hospital, 1814,.....	15	" 16
9. Palermo " 1823,.....	12	" 13
10. Brussels, St. Peter's Hospital,.....	11	" 12
11. St. Petersburg, Civil, 1837,.....	20	" 21
12. " Seidlitz, Clinique, 1840,.....	13	" 14
13. Vienna General Hospital, 1834,.....	13	" 14
14. " Brothers' of Charity, 1838,.....	9	" 10
15. " Elizabetheninnen, 1838,.....	8	" 9
16. Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 1818,.....	6	" 7
17. London, St. George's, 1850-55,.....	18	" 19
18. Lyons Hotel Dieu, 1837,.....	13	" 14
19. Paris " 1835,.....	9	" 10
20. " St. Marguerite, 1851-2,.....	11	" 12
21. " Val de Grace, under Broussais, 1819,.....	7	" 8
Average,.....	11	to 12

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Name and place of Hospital.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Per cent
1. Sisters of Charity, at Vienna, 1834 to '56,.....	17,313	1,087	6 2-10
2. " " at Linz, 1843-4-55,.....	9,129	501	5 5-10
3. Hospital at Gyongyos in Hungary to 1855,.....	1,538	142	9 3-10
4. " at Gun " to 1841,.....	395	8	2
5. " at Kremseir 1845 to '48,.....	1,520	94	6 1-10
6. Leopoldstadt Hospital at Vienna, 1850-4,.....	3,789	211	5 5-10
7. Hospital at Nechanitz, 1846-48,.....	394	10	2 5-10
8. " Nishni-Novogorod in 1855,.....	249	12	4 8-10
9. " at Leipzig, Prussia,.....	4,596	188	4 1-10
10. Infantry Hospital at St. Petersburg,.....	397	16	4

In the London *Homeopathic Hospital* the average per cent of deaths was $4\frac{1}{2}$. In St. George (Allopathic) Hospital, 18 per cent. In the Convent of Refuge, at Marseilles, a statistical table of all cases treated since its foundation shows, during the 8 years of allopathic treatment: cases treated, 1,851; number of deaths, 102— $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the 5 years of homeopathic treatment, cases treated, 1,662; deaths, 49—2 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.*

It is sometimes said that though homeopathy may do for children and for trifling diseases, in the more grave and fatal complaints the large Allopathic dose are required.

In answer to this suggestion we will introduce a table of

Name and place of Hospital.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Per cent.
11. Marenzeller's Experiments at Military Hospital at Vienna,...	38	1	2 $\frac{7}{10}$
12. Hospital at Moscow in 1854,.....	166	8	4 $\frac{8}{10}$
13. Herman's Experiments at the Military Hospital at Tulzen,...	147	6	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
14. London Homeopathic Hospital, 1850-56,.....	1,172	55	4 $\frac{7}{10}$
15. Horatii's Experiments at Naples, 1829,.....	68	2	3
Sum total,.....	30,911	2,314	5 $\frac{7}{10}$

To show that many of the cases were of the more severe and dangerous diseases, the Specifications of the Gumpendorf Homeopathic Hospital of Vienna, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, is subjoined:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Diarrhœa of all kinds,.....	323	3	1
Inflammation of Lungs,.....	1,058	48	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Typhus Fever, (Abnormal),.....	3,165	368	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Erysipelas,	514	4	4-5
Inflammation of Joints,.....	888	7	6-7
Ophthalmia,	130	One uncured.	
Intermittent Fever,.....	1,066	9	9-10
Gastric Fever,.....	1,181	7	2-3
Rheumatic Pericarditis,.....	15	0	
Small Pox,.....	194	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

These results compare most favorably with any Hospital Reports ever made, and their accuracy may be questioned, since this Hospital is under strict Governmental supervision, and is constantly visited by Allopathic Physicians. It is under charge of Dr. Fleishmann, assisted until within a few years by Dr. Caspar, and the accuracy of *their* diagnosis no one will dispute.

*Dr. Charge, of Marseilles, France, has lately published a Statistical Table of the Mortality occurring in the Convent of Refuge since its foundation in 1841, up to 1854:

ALLOPATHIC.				HOMEOPATHIC.			
Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
1841	142	10	7	1850	328	5	4 $\frac{4}{10}$
1842	138	17	12 $\frac{3}{10}$	1851	318	10	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
1843	189	13	6 $\frac{9}{10}$	1852	322	12	3 $\frac{7}{10}$
1844	298	9	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	1853	334	10	2 $\frac{9}{10}$
1845	248	10	4 $\frac{4}{10}$	1854	360	12	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
1846	274	15	5 $\frac{4}{10}$				
1847	327	14	4 $\frac{2}{10}$				
1848	325	14	4 $\frac{3}{10}$				
	1,851	102	5 $\frac{1}{10}$		1,662	49	2 $\frac{9}{10}$

Average Homeopathic mortality, 2 $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.

Average Allopathic mortality, 5 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

these grave diseases treated in the Hospital Ste. Marguerite, at Paris. In 1849, 1850 and 1851 this Hospital was divided between Allopathic and Homeopathic Physicians, treating their cases side by side at the same time. Dr. Tessair was the Homeopapist in charge. In the Homeopathic wards, during these three years, there were treated, by Homeopaths, 4,655 cases, with a mortality of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; by Allopathists, 3,724 cases, with a mortality of 11 3-10.

Of the dangerous diseases, to wit:

	Homeopathic.	Allopathic.
<i>Pnumonia</i> (infl. of lungs) the mortality was as follows.....	5 7-10 p. c.	24 p. c.
Pleuritis (Pleurisy)	3	13 "
Peritonitis	4	13 "
Dysentery	3	22 "
Typhus Abdominalis	15	19 "

Finally, in the *Homeopathic* European Hospitals, as reported by Dr. Ruth, in a work published in London in 1852, the summary shows the average mortality in all diseases, to be 4 4-10 per cent.; and in *Allopathic* European Hospitals, 8 5-10 per cent.

In the three great Hospitals of Massachusetts, of New York and the Bellven Hospital, the average mortality is 10 per cent., as appears by the official reports.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Mississippi State Hospital, at Natches, is now under Homeopathic treatment.

While under Allopathic treatment, of Drs. L. P. and E. M. Blackburn, the average mortality was 55 per cent.

Under Drs. Holcomb and Davis, Homeopaths :

In 1853, cases treated, 555—deaths, 33

" 1854, " 112 " 00

" 1855, " 349 " 22

1016 55—per cent., 5 4-10.

Thus, Allopathic mortality, 55 per cent.

Homeopathic mortality, 5 4-10 per cent.

In Rio de Janiero, Dr. Martin (Homeopathist) treated 3556 cases, lost 227—7 per cent.

In New Orleans, Allopathic mortality 20 to 30 per cent.

In Barbadoes, 50 per cent.

TYPUS FEVER.

In the Vienna General Hospital, (Allopathic,) the deaths were an average of 21 6-10 per cent.

In the Paragua Hospital, 2d division, the experiment was tried of expectant or do-nothing treatment—average mortality 17 5-10 per cent.

In the Vienna Homeopathic Hospital, the average per cent. of mortality was 10 6-10.*

Thus it stands in Typhus fever :

Allopathy, out of every 100, lost over.....	21
Expectant, or do-nothing treatment, lost over.....	17
Homeopathic lost.....	10

Homeopathy saved seven out of every hundred, who would have died without any treatment, while under allopathic treatment, four died who would have recovered had nothing been done ; and eleven died who would have recovered under the homeopathic practice.

*The following statistics are taken from a work entitled "Comparison of Homœopathy and Allopathy, by Dr. Caspar, Physician to the Hospital of the Honorable Sisters of Charity of Vienna: Vienna and Olmutz, 1856:"

STATISTICS OF TYPHUS FEVER.

1st. ALLOPATHIC—In the Vienna General Hospital :

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1850.....	872	144	16 5-10
1852.....	461	133	27
1853.....	1,119	259	23 1-10
	2,432	536	21 6-10

2d. EXPECTANT, (Do-nothing)—In Second Division of Prague Hospital :

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1849.....	132	27	20 4-10
1850.....	96	14	23 5-10
	228	40	17 5-10

3d. HOMŒOPATHIC—In Vienna Homœopathic Hospital :

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1850.....	81	9	11 1-10
1851.....	80	10	12 5-10
1852.....	121	11	9
	283	30	10 6-10

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Dr. Wilde, editor of the "Doublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine," says: "In comparing the reports of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Hospital treatment of cholera in Vienna, it will be seen that, while in the Homeopathic Hospitals $\frac{2}{3}$ were cured, in the Allopathic, $\frac{2}{3}$ died. This Homeopathic Hospital was daily visited by two allopathic physicians, appointed inspectors, who confirmed these reports."

Dr. F. H. Horner,* Vice President of the British Medical and Surgical Association, &c, &c., says that the statistical report of the cholera epidemic in England, shows that under homeopathy $\frac{2}{3}$ were cured; under allopathy $\frac{2}{3}$ died.

In 7 Allopathic Hospitals in Europe, on the Continent, out of 1969 cases treated for Cholera, 1097 died—average of 54 per cent.

In 6 Homeopathic Hospitals, out of 1818 cases treated for Cholera, 501 died, an average of 27 per cent—just one half the Allopathic mortality.

In London (St. George's) Hospital, the mortality was 50 per cent.†

In New York Hospitals it was 53 per cent.

* "Reasons for adopting the Rational System of Medicine," by Fewster Robert Horner, M. D. late President and Perpetual Vice President of the British Medical and Surgical Association; late Senior Physician to the Hull General Infirmary, &c., London, 1857. It is a significant fact that in 1851, before he had investigated Homœopathy, Dr. Horner presided over a meeting of 200 medical men at Brighton, which passed resolutions strongly denunciatory of that system; and now, in 1857, after investigating it, he announces himself a convert to the Homœopathic doctrine;

† SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

HOMŒOPATHIC.			
Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1. Vienna Sisters of Charity, 1834 to 1850,.....	1,202	409	
2. Vienna Leopoldstadt,.....	156	58	
3. Berlin Homœopathie Hospital,.....	32	6	
4. Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Mabit, 1832,.....	131	16	
5. Marseilles "Convét and Refuge," 1849,.....	260	15	
6. London omœopathic Hospital, 1854,.....	37	7	
	1,818	501 per cent.	27
ALLOPATHIC.			
Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1. Edinburgh, Drummond Street Hospital,.....	461	291	
2. Halle Krunckenberg's Wards,.....	104	53	
3. Hamburg Hospital, 1831,.....	283	178	
4. Berlin Cholera Hospital, 1831,.....	97	67	
5. St. Petersburg, by Dr. Lichenstadt,.....	636	314	
6. Bordeaux Hospital, 1832,.....	104	72	
7. Raab, " ".....	284	12	
	1,969	1,097 per cent.	54

General average of *Homeopathic Hospital* treatment

of Cholera—loss of	27 per cent
And of Allopathic—loss of	54 “

In the cholera epidemic of 1849, at Cincinnati, the average mortality in *Hospital practice* was over 60 per cent, and in private practice between 30 and 40 per cent.

The 11 Homeopathic Physicians then resident in that city treated 2,410 cases of cholera, and lost 85 in all,—just 3 per cent. Out of 104 families belonging to the congregation of Rev. B. F. Barrett, as reported by that gentleman *from actual personal visits and inquiry after the epidemic had ceased*, 86 families used and relied on Homeopathic treatment; 13 used and relied on Allopathic, and 4 Eclectic treatment. The 86 Homeopathic families numbered 476 persons, and had 160 cases of cholera. The 13 Allopathic families numbered 74 individuals, and had 25 cases of cholera. Of the 160 cases treated Homopathically *one* only died—a mortality of two-thirds of one per cent. Of the 25 cases treated Allopathically five died—a mortality of 20 per cent.

These, both the allopathic and homeopathic families, all belonged to the higher classes, who were temperate, prudent, and able to take the best care of themselves, and improve the earliest opportunities to call in aid. The homeopathic families nearly all used the homeopathic medicines as prophylactics, or preventives, and these when attacked were more easily cured; while the allopathic families, if they did use the ordinary preventives of that school, as stimulants and the like, were less susceptible to the influence of remedies.

CHILDREN:

In Lake & Watt's orphan asylum, of N. Y., (allopathic) from 1852 to 1854 inclusive, they had 2213 children, of whom 41 died—1 in 54.

In the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, N. Y., (homeopathic) from 1852 to 1854 inclusive, (same time) they had 3,075 children, of whom 21 died—1 in 146. Showing a ratio of mortality

under allopathy, as compared with homeopathy, as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent.*

Finally, we find in summing up the whole matter of *Hospital* practice that in all diseases where the Allopathist loses an average of.....11 to 12 per cent.

The Homeopatist loses 5 to 6 “

In *Asiatic Cholera* where the Allopathist loses 54 “

The Homeopathist loses.....27 “

In Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs),
where the Allopathist loses.....14 to 24 “

the Homeopathist loses..... 5 to 6 “

In typhus fever where the Allopathist loses..21 to 22 “

“ “ the Homeopathist loses.....10 to 11 “

In yellow fever where the Allopathist loses ..50 to 55 “

In “ “ the Homeopathist loses..... 5 to 7 “

*The Homœopathic Statistics in regard to adults in general, and individual diseases having been shown, the results of that treatment in the affections to which childhood is peculiarly subject will now be considered. The “Report of Homœopathic treatment in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum of New York,” by D. F. Bowers, is referred to. The number of children in the several asylums being taken from a table furnished by A. Gilbert, Esq., from the Reports made annually, under oath, to the Board of Education of the State of New York:

LEAKE AND WATTS' ORPHAN ASYLUM—ALLOPATHIC.

	Whole No. of Children.	Deaths.	Mortality.
For 10 years ending 1852,.....	1,688	23	1 in 73
For the year 1853,	262	12	1 in 22
“ 1854,.....	263	6	1 in 44
	2,213	41	1 in 54

PROTESTANT HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM—HOMŒOPATHIC.

	Whole No. of Children.	Deaths.	Mortality.
For 10 years ending 1852,.....	2,543	21	1 in 121
For the year 1853,	575	0	
“ 1854,.....	257	0	
	3,075	21	1 in 146

The “NURSERY,” at Randall’s Island, under Allopathic treatment:

Years.	Whole No. of Children.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1853,	3,040	49	1 in 39
1854,	2,690	208	1 in 13
1855,	2,378	202	1 in 11
1856,	2,021	96	1 in 21
	10,129	585	1 in 17

The “HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,” under Homœopathic treatment?

Years.	Whole No. of Children.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1853,	240	6	1 in 41
1854,	280	13	1 in 21
1855,	360	5	1 in 72
1856,	306	9	1 in 61
	1,210	30	1 in 40

Showing the ratio of mortality under Allopathic treatment, as compared with Homœopathic, to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1

Or a mortality of 5 8-10 per ct. among those treated Allopathically.

“ “ 2 5-10 “ “ “ Homœopathically.

In Orphan Asylums where the Allopathist loses 24-10 per cent.
 In " " the Homeopathist loses... $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 "
 In *private practice* of cholera cases where the
 Allopathist loses.....30 to 40 "
 The Homeopathist 3 to 7 "

These statistics are all taken from official documents in the possession of your Committee, and are perfectly reliable.*

In conclusion;

When we consider the fact that, according to the United States Census statistics of 1850, over 75 per cent of all the deaths were children under five years old, in connection with the fact that up to that date only a small number of Homeopathic Physicians had been in practice in this country, together with the fact shown by official statistics that the mortality among *children* under the old practice is nearly three times that under Homeopathy (as $2\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of one per cent), when we consider that in violent and dangerous diseases the mortality under Allopathy is from two to ten times as great as under Homeopathy, when we consider that under Allopathy the duration of disease is nearly double, in all cases, what it is under Homeopathy, and the expenses attending it are nearly twice as great;† when we consider the value of human health and human life and the deep interest all feel in them and in the means of promoting the one and saving the other, is it surprising that we should demand that while we provide largely for education in the less successful mode, a part of the advantages of such provision should be devoted to instructions in that practice which

*The authorities for the European Hospital Reports are to be found in the following works

Knolz's "Charitable Institutions" of Vienna.
 Grirsslich's Hygea.
 Cless' Statistics the of Catherinnen Hospital at Stuttgart.
 Journal Imp. Med. Chir. Acad. of St. Petersburg.
 British Journal of Homœopathy.
 Allg. Hom. Zeitschrift.
 British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review
 Neues Archives.
 Oesterreich Zeitschrift.
 Homœopathic Vierteljahrsschrift.
 Stapf's Archives der Hom. Heilk.
 North American Journal of Homœopathy.
 Neue Zeits fur Hom. Klinik.

†The duration of Pneumonia was particularly noted by Drs. Tessier, Henderson, Dietl, and Louis, whose authority has already been given.

These show the mean duration of Pneumonia to be, under Homœopathic treatment, 11½ days; Allopathy, 29 days; Expectant, 23 days.

has been crowned with the greatest success, and is the result of a science founded upon a natural law as certain and invariable as that which attracts the falling apple to the earth, or points the needle to the polar star.

While we will not say that the old practice does not often cure disease, it cannot be denied that its administration is frequently an uncertain experiment, fraught with more or less danger to the life or future health of the patient, and, occasionally followed by fatal effects. On the other hand, abundant and overwhelming testimony of the past, and every day's experience and observation of thousands among the most intelligent, at the present time, lead to the irresistible conclusion that Homeopathy does remove disease more readily, and that, too, with far more certainty than the other system, while all agree that its administration is attended with no danger, even to the most feeble and sensitive constitutions.

Its philosophy is founded upon a natural law of the relation of drug action to human organization and vital functions. It is true, it is uniform and beneficent in its results. Its patrons, who demand its recognition and establishment in the University, are largely from the most intelligent and respectable classes everywhere. Confidence in its efficacy and success, and a settled conviction of its truth, has spread, especially among the higher classes, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of medicine, and it has long since ceased to be looked upon as an experiment; but is recognized as a settled and distinct science.

Why, then, any longer withhold it from the students of our State University? Why oblige such as seek for its truths and a knowledge of its practical application in their efforts to relieve from distress and save life, to go to distant States at great expense to obtain them? Why not open the halls of our College to these great truths that so deeply interest us all?

Entertaining implicit confidence in the justice and propriety of the measure contemplated in the Bill, the Committee report it back without amendment and recommend its passage, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject

B. L. HILL, *Select Committee.*